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Report of the technical review of the first biennial report of Bulgaria

Developed country Parties are requested, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, to submit their first biennial report to the secretariat by 1 January 2014. This report presents the results of the technical review of the first biennial report of Bulgaria conducted by an expert review team in accordance with the "Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention".

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I. Introduction and summary

A. Introduction

1. For Bulgaria, the Convention entered into force on 10 August 1995. Under the Convention, Bulgaria made a commitment to contribute to the joint European Union (EU) economy-wide emission reduction target of a 20.0 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions below the 1990 level by 2020.

2. This report covers the in-country technical review of the first biennial report (BR1)[1] of Bulgaria, coordinated by the secretariat, in accordance with the "Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention" (decision 23/CP.19).

3. The review took place from 20 to 25 October 2014 in Sofia, Bulgaria, and was conducted by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Ms. Irina Atamuradova (Turkmenistan), Ms. Sayeda Ali Ahmed Khalil (Sudan), Mr. Adam Pogorzelski (Poland) and Ms. Inês Sousa Mourão (Portugal). Ms. Atamuradova and Ms. Sousa Mourão were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Mr. Nalin Srivastava (secretariat).

4. During the review, the expert review team (ERT) reviewed each section of the BR1.

5. In accordance with decision 23/CP.19, a draft version of this report was communicated to the Government of Bulgaria, which provided comments that were considered and incorporated, as appropriate, into this final version of the report.

B. Summary

6. The ERT conducted a technical review of the information reported in the BR1 of Bulgaria according to the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" (hereinafter referred to as the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs).

7. During the review, Bulgaria provided further relevant information such as the Climate Change Mitigation Act, the Third National Action Plan on Climate Change (TNAPCC) and the 2014 version of the model used for projections.

1. Completeness and transparency of reporting

8. Gaps and issues related to the reported information identified by the ERT are presented in table 1 below.

2. Timeliness

9. The BR1 was submitted on 30 December 2013, before the deadline of 1 January 2014 mandated by decision 2/CP.17. Revised versions were submitted on 2 October 2014 and 22 October 2014. The common tabular format (CTF) tables were submitted on 30 December 2014, before the deadline of 1 January 2014 mandated by decision 2/CP.17. A

[1] The biennial report submission comprises the text of the report and the common tabular format (CTF) tables. Both the text and the CTF tables have been subject to the technical review.

revised version of the CTF tables was submitted on 16 October 2014. The ERT noted the constraints caused by the resubmissions of the BRT and CTF tables long after the deadline.

3. Adherence to the reporting guidelines

10. The information reported by Bulgaria in its BRT is mostly in adherence to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs as per decision 2/CP.17 (see table 1).

Table 1
Summary of completeness and transparency issues of reported information in the first biennial report of Bulgaria

Sections of the biennial report	*Completeness*	*Transparency*	*Reference to paragraphs*
Greenhouse gas emissions and trends	Complete	Transparent	
Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target	Mostly complete	Mostly transparent	14, 15
Progress in achievement of targets	Partially complete	Mostly transparent	18, 19, 24, 26
Projections	Complete	Transparent	
Provision of support to developing country Parties	NA	NA	NA

Abbreviation: NA = not applicable.

[a] A list of recommendations pertaining to the completeness and transparency issues identified in this table is included in the chapter on conclusions.

II. Technical review of the reported information

A. All greenhouse gas emissions and removals related to the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

11. Bulgaria has provided a summary of information on GHG emission trends for the period 1990–2011 in its BRT and CTF table 1. This information is broadly consistent with the 2013 national GHG inventory submission. During the review, the ERT took note of the 2014 annual submission, the relevant information of which is reflected in this report.

12. Total GHG emissions[2] excluding emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) decreased by 44.2 per cent between 1990 and 2012, whereas total GHG emissions including net emissions or removals from LULUCF decreased by 44.9 per cent over the same period. Emission reductions were driven mainly by the changes stemming from transition from a centrally planned to a market-based economy and the related restructuring of energy industries, manufacturing industries and agriculture. Further information on the review of emissions and emission trends is provided in chapter II.A of the report of the technical review of the sixth national communication (IDR/NC6).

13. The ERT noted that the separation of the total GHG emissions from sources included in the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) and sources not

[2] In this report, the term "total GHG emissions" refers to the aggregated national GHG emissions expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent excluding land use, land-use change and forestry, unless otherwise specified.

included in the EU ETS (non-ETS sources) would greatly enhance the usefulness of the information on GHG emissions and removals.

B. Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

14. In its BR1 and CTF tables 2(a)–(f), Bulgaria reported a description of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target, referred to henceforth as the target, including associated conditions and assumptions. As a member State of the EU, Bulgaria has made a commitment to contribute to the joint EU economy-wide emission reduction target of 20.0 per cent of GHG emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. The target covers carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) using global warming potential (GWP) values from the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4)[1] of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to aggregate EU GHG emissions up to 2020. The ERT noted that the EU target under the Convention covers emissions from the energy, transport, industrial processes, agriculture, waste and aviation sectors, while the LULUCF sector is excluded. However, CTF table 2(b) in Bulgaria's submission shows LULUCF as one of the included sectors. During the review week, Bulgaria informed the ERT that this was a typographical error. The ERT recommends that Bulgaria correct this typographical error in the description of the target in CTF table 2 in the next submission to improve the transparency of its reporting.

15. In its BR1 and CTF table 2(a), Bulgaria has mentioned 1988 as the base year for its target. This is also the base year for CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O, while the base year for HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 is 1995. However, the ERT notes that because Bulgaria has made a commitment to contribute to the joint EU economy-wide emission reduction target of 20.0 per cent of GHG emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 level, the base year for the target should be 1990 instead of 1988. The ERT recommends that Bulgaria provide correct information on the base year for its target in its next submission. Bulgaria does not provide information on the scale of the contribution of the market-based mechanisms under the Convention in CTF table 2(e)I. During the review, Bulgaria informed the ERT that Bulgaria does not plan to use market-based mechanisms under the Convention to achieve its target. The ERT recommends that Bulgaria include this information in the next submission to improve the transparency of its reporting.

16. The target for the EU and its member States is formalized in the EU 2020 climate and energy package. This includes the EU ETS and the effort-sharing decision (ESD). The regulation of the emissions covered by the EU ETS entered into force on 1 January 2005, and the new period started in 2013 based on a yearly reduction equal to 1.74 per cent of the average allocation in the period 2008–2012, extrapolated starting in 2010, leading to a 21.0 per cent GHG emission reduction by 2020 compared with the 2005 level. As of 2013, emissions of sectors not covered by the EU ETS are regulated by member State-specific targets, based on average emissions from 2008 to 2010 and on the gross domestic product, which leads to a collective reduction by all the member States of 10.0 per cent by 2020 compared with 2005 at the EU level.

[1] The quantified economy-wide emission reduction target by Bulgaria is expressed using the GWP values from the AR4, while emission levels are assessed using the values from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Second Assessment Report as per the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual greenhouse gas inventories".

17. Under the ESD, Bulgaria has a reduction target of not exceeding 20.0 per cent by 2020 compared with 2005 for emissions from sectors not covered by the EU ETS. Bulgaria's approach towards its target is governed by TNAPCC, which provides specific policies and measures (PaMs) for reduction of GHG emissions across all sectors consistent with both the national policy on climate change and Bulgaria's legally binding obligations under the EU 2020 climate and energy package. The information on the target in the BR1 and CTF tables does not include information on how it translates into a national target for emissions not covered by the EU ETS. The ERT notes that the transparency of Bulgaria's reporting on the target could be greatly enhanced if the information is also included in its next BR.

C. Progress made towards the achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

18. In its BR1 and CTF table 3, Bulgaria reported information on its mitigation actions implemented and planned since its fifth national communication to achieve its target. However, no information was provided in CTF tables 4, 4(a)II and 4(b). This information was related to total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF and emissions or removals from LULUCF based on the accounting approach applied for the base year and each reported year and the contribution from units of market-based mechanisms for each reported year. During the review, Bulgaria provided additional information on tables 4, 4(a)II and 4(b). The ERT recommends that Bulgaria include this information in its next submission to improve the completeness of its reporting.

19. The BR1 does not include information required by the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs on mitigation actions, including on PaMs that Bulgaria has implemented or plans to implement to achieve its target. In particular, there is no textual description or cross references to the NC6 on implemented or planned PaMs in the BR1. The ERT recommends that Bulgaria include a textual description of the mitigation actions in the biennial report (BR), including by providing relevant cross references to the national communication, in addition to the information in the CTF tables, in its next submission. The information on PaMs provided in CTF table 3 does not specify the year for which the mitigation impacts have been estimated. The ERT recommends that Bulgaria provide this information in its next BR.

20. The ERT reviewed the reported information and noted that on the basis of the information provided in the BR1, it is difficult to assess the progress made towards achieving the target. Therefore, the ERT suggests that Bulgaria provide separate information on emissions from non-ETS sources and assessment of progress towards its target in its next BR (see para. 97 of the IDR/NC6). The ERT noted that Bulgaria's total GHG emissions (including EU ETS and non-ETS sectors) in 2012 were 4.1 per cent below the 2005 level and are projected to be 4.5 and 15.9 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020 under the 'with measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios, respectively.

21. Based on the past trend and expected future growth, the transport sector appears to pose the most significant challenge to Bulgaria in meeting its target. Bulgaria has many PaMs in place for addressing transport sector emissions such as construction of new road infrastructures, modernization of existing road systems and promotion of biofuel use in the transport sector.

1. Mitigation actions and their effects

22. Bulgaria has provided in its BR1 limited information on its package of mitigation actions introduced to achieve its target including both implemented/adopted and planned

PaMs. While the BR1 does not include a textual description of the PaMs, CTF table 3 largely reflects the information provided in tables 4.18–4.24 of the NC6, along with the extended textual description provided in section 4 of the NC6. A detailed review of the reported information on PaMs is provided in chapter II.B of the IDR/NC6.

23. Various institutional arrangements, processes and programmes are in place towards achievement of Bulgaria's target, including implementation of the EU ETS and ESD under the EU 2020 climate and energy package. These include both sectoral and cross-sectoral PaMs focusing on fuel switching, energy efficiency, promotion of renewable energy, improvements in fertilization practices, improved waste management, and afforestation. TNAPCC gives a framework for Bulgaria's implementation of PaMs for achievement of its obligations under the EU 2020 climate and energy package. Table 2 provides a concise summary of the key mitigation actions implemented by Bulgaria to achieve its target.

Table 2
Summary of information on mitigation actions reported by Bulgaria

Sectors affected	*List of key mitigation actions*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (kt CO_2 eq)*
Policy framework and cross-sectoral measures		
	Third National Action Plan on Climate Change	NE
	Climate Change Mitigation Act	NE
	EU ETS	NE
Energy		
Energy supply	National Energy Strategy	NE
	Energy Act	NE
	Improvement of operation of Kozloduy nuclear power plant	1 000 (2030) 1 000 (2025) 1 000 (2020) 1 150 (2015)
	Decrease in losses in electricity distribution and transmission networks	1 000 (2030) 1 100 (2025) 1 100 (2020) 1 000 (2015)
	Decrease in losses in heat transmission networks	1 000 (2030) 1 000 (2025) 1 000 (2020) 950 (2015)
Renewable energy	National Action Plan for Renewable Energy	NE
	Renewable Energy Act	NE
	Increasing the share of heating and cooling based on renewable energy sources	70 (2030) 66 (2025) 61 (2020) 41 (2015)

Sectors affected	*List of key mitigation actions*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (kt CO_2 eq)*
Energy efficiency	National Energy Efficiency Strategy	NE
	National Energy Efficiency Programme	NE
	Energy Efficiency Act	NE
	Energy efficiency audits and implementation of prescribed measures	119 (2030) 119 (2025) 119 (2025) 140 (2015)
Residential and commercial sectors	Gas supply to households	2 500 (2030) 2 500 (2025) 2 500 (2020) 2 000 (2015)
Transport	National Programme for Promotion of the Biofuels Use in the Transport Sector	NE
	Design and construction of new road infrastructure and rehabilitation and modernization of existing roads	170 (2030) 170 (2025) 170 (2020) NE (2015)
Industrial sectors	Energy Efficiency for Competitive Industry	NE
	Use of biomass in combustion units of installations	554 (2030) 554 (2025) 554 (2020) NE (2015)
Agriculture	Agricultural Land Protection Act	NE
	Improved fertilization and irrigation practices	170 (2030) 170 (2025) 170 (2020) 170 (2015)
Forestry	National Strategy for Development of Forestry Sector	NE
	Strategic Plan for Forest Development	NE
	Afforestation of abandoned agricultural land, barren and deforested areas, eroded and threatened by erosion land outside forest areas	5 (2030) 5 (2025) 4 (2020) 4 (2015)
Waste management	National Waste Management Programme	NE
	Waste Management Act	NE

Sectors affected	*List of key mitigation actions*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (Kt CO_2 eq)*
	Capture and burning of biogas in all new and existing regional landfills	634 (2030) 634 (2025) 634 (2020) 634 (2015)
	Construction of installations for mechanical and biological treatment and installations for treatment and recovery of compost and biogas	728 (2030) 728 (2025) 728 (2020) 728 (2015)

Note: The greenhouse gas reduction estimates, given for some measures are reductions in carbon dioxide or carbon dioxide equivalent for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 (in parentheses).

Abbreviations: EU ETS = European Union Emissions Trading System, NE = not estimated.

24. In its BR1, Bulgaria has not provided information on changes in its domestic institutional arrangements, including institutional, legal, administrative and procedural arrangements used for domestic compliance, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and evaluation of progress towards its target. The BR1 also does not provide any cross references to the relevant sections in the NC6. There is only a reference to the 2013 annual submission relating to institutional arrangements for inventory preparation. The ERT recommends that Bulgaria provide this information in its next BR.

25. Bulgaria did not provide in its BR1 information on the assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures. The ERT encourages Bulgaria to include information on the assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures in its next BR.

2. Estimates of emission reductions and removals and the use of units from the market-based mechanisms and land use, land-use change and forestry

26. Bulgaria did not report in its BR1 and CTF table 4 on its plans to use market-based mechanisms under the Convention and other mechanisms and on the contribution from LULUCF. During the review, Bulgaria provided additional information relating to CTF tables 4 and 4(a)I on the contribution from LULUCF. Bulgaria further clarified that it did not plan to use market-based mechanisms under the Convention. However, the ERT noted that the information on the contribution from LULUCF is of limited use for Bulgaria as it is a member State of the EU, which has an unconditional commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 20.0 per cent by 2020 compared with the 1990 level, which does not include emissions/removals from LULUCF. The ERT recommends that Bulgaria provide the information on its intended use of market-based mechanisms under the Convention and other mechanisms, as well as any relevant explanations on accounting of LULUCF in its next BR.

27. Table 3 illustrates how Bulgaria reported on the use of units from market-based mechanisms and LULUCF to achieve its target.

Table 3

Summary information on the use of units from market-based mechanisms and land use, land-use change and forestry as part of the reporting on the progress made towards achievement of the target by Bulgaria

Year	*Emissions excluding LULUCF* (kt CO_2 eq)	*LULUCF*[a] *emissions/removals* (kt CO_2 eq)	*Emissions including LULUCF* (kt CO_2 eq)	*Use of units from the market-based mechanisms* (kt CO_2 eq)
1990	109 824.08	NA	NA	NR
2010	60 466.94	NA	NA	NR
2011	66 207.59	NA	NA	NR
2012	61 259.08	NA	NA	NR

Source: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission data: Bulgaria's 2014 GHG inventory submission.

Note: (1) The unconditional commitment of the European Union to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20.0 per cent by 2020 compared with 1990 does not include emissions/removals from land use, land-use change and forestry; (2) Bulgaria does not intend to use the market-based mechanisms under the Convention.

Abbreviations: LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry, NA = not applicable, NR = not reported.

3. Projections

28. Bulgaria has provided in its BR1 and CTF tables 5 and 6 information on its updated projections for 2020 and 2030. However, it has provided limited textual information in the BR1 while referring to the relevant information on projections in the NC6. Bulgaria has reported 'with measures' and 'with additional measures' projection scenarios. A detailed review of the reported information is provided in chapter II.C of the IDR/NC6.

29. In its BR1, Bulgaria has not provided information on the changes since the previous national communication in the methodologies used for the preparation of projections. The NC6 also does not include information on the changes in the methodologies used for the preparation of projections. The ERT encourages Bulgaria to include transparent information on this in its next BR.

30. According to the information provided in the CTF tables, Bulgaria's projected total emissions by 2020 are 44.5 per cent and 51.1 per cent below the 1990 levels in the 'with measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios, respectively. Total emissions by 2030 are projected to be 45.3 per cent and 52.8 per cent below the 1990 levels in the 'with measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios, respectively.

31. Under the EU 2020 climate and energy package, Bulgaria has made a commitment to limit the increase in its emissions from the non-ETS sectors to 20.0 per cent compared with the 1990 level. The ERT noted that separate reporting of projected emissions from EU ETS and non-ETS sectors could greatly enhance the transparency of the information provided and enable an assessment by the ERT of Bulgaria's progress towards its target.

D. Provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing country Parties

Provision of financial support to developing country Parties

32. As a Party not included in Annex II to the Convention, Bulgaria is not obliged to report on the provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing country Parties. However, in its BR1 and CTF tables, Bulgaria did report some relevant information on provision of financial support to developing country Parties. The

ERT assessed this information and its findings are reflected in this report. The ERT commends Bulgaria for providing this information.

33. In its BR1 and CTF tables 7 and 7(a), Bulgaria has provided details on provision of financial support to developing country Parties. Table 4 includes some of the information reported by Bulgaria on its provision of financial support.

Table 4
Summary of information on provision of financial support in 2011–2012
(United States dollars)

	Years of disbursement	
Allocation channel of public financial support	*2011*	*2012*
Climate-specific contributions through multilateral channels	25 231.95	25 231.65
Climate-specific contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	–	–

34. As part of the EU fast-start finance initiative, Bulgaria provided support in 2011 and 2012 to a project on capacity-building in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on monitoring, reporting and verification systems for GHG inventories and emissions trading. *Bulgarian contribution to the short-term financing 2011–2012: sharing Bulgarian experience of monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for participation in the European Union Emission Trading Scheme of greenhouse gases*.

III. Conclusions

35. The ERT conducted a technical review of the information reported in the BR1 and CTF tables of Bulgaria in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs. The ERT concludes that the BR1 and CTF tables provide a general overview of information on emissions and removals related to the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target, a description of the target, progress made by Bulgaria to achieve its target and provision of support to developing country Parties. During the review, Bulgaria provided additional information on its target, GHG projections and provision of financial support.

36. Bulgaria's emissions and removals related to the target were estimated for 2012 to be 44.2 per cent below its 1990 level excluding LULUCF and 44.9 per cent below its 1990 level including LULUCF. Emission decreases were driven mainly by the changes stemming from transition from a centrally planned to a market-based economy and the related restructuring of energy industries, manufacturing industries and agriculture.

37. As a member State of the EU, Bulgaria has made a commitment to contribute to the joint EU economy-wide emission reduction target of 20.0 per cent of GHG emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. The target covers CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs and SF_6. The EU target covers emissions from the energy, transport, industrial processes, agriculture, waste and aviation sectors, while the LULUCF sector is excluded.

38. The target for the EU and its member States will be achieved through the EU 2020 climate and energy package. Among the key PaMs in this package are the EU ETS and the EU ESD. Across the EU, it is expected that the EU ETS will guarantee that the sectors which fall under this scheme (mainly large point sources such as power plants and industrial facilities) will achieve a 21.0 per cent emission reduction compared with 2005 by 2020. For the non-ETS sectors, through the EU ESD, the 2020 EU target has been

translated into a national target for Bulgaria to limit emission growth to 20.0 per cent by 2020 (compared with 2005).

39. The ERT noted the information reported by Bulgaria on projected emission trends by 2020 and 2030. According to the reported information, the projected total GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF) are 44.5 per cent and 51.1 per cent below the 1990 levels by 2020 for the 'with measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios, respectively. Bulgaria's total GHG emissions are projected to be 4.5 and 15.9 per cent below the 2005 levels by 2020 under the 'with measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios, respectively.

40. Bulgaria has put in place a range of PaMs for reducing GHG emissions in all sectors. These include both sectoral and cross-sectoral PaMs focusing on fuel switching, energy efficiency, promotion of renewable energy, improvements in fertilization practices, improved waste management, and afforestation. TNAPCC provides the framework for Bulgaria's implementation of PaMs for achievement of its obligations under the EU 2020 climate and energy package.

41. The ERT commends Bulgaria for providing information on financial support to developing country Parties, even though it is not obliged to report on this element as a Party not included in Annex II to the Convention. As part of the EU fast-start finance initiative, Bulgaria has provided financial support to a project on capacity-building in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on monitoring, reporting and verification systems for GHG emissions and emissions trading.

42. In the course of the review, the ERT formulated several recommendations relating to the completeness and transparency of Bulgaria's reporting under the Convention. The key recommendations[4] are that Bulgaria:

(a) Improve the completeness of reporting by including in the next BR the following information:

(i) Use of international market-based mechanisms in achieving its target including the information in tables 4, 4(a)II and 4(b);

(ii) Changes in its domestic institutional arrangements, including institutional, legal, administrative and procedural arrangements used for domestic compliance, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and evaluation of the progress towards its target;

(iii) Textual descriptions, including by providing suitable cross references to the national communication, of all PaMs envisaged for reaching its target (implemented, adopted and/or planned), as well as information on the year for which the mitigation impacts have been estimated;

(b) Improve the transparency of reporting by including in the next BR greater details on its target including, in particular, correct information on base year, scale of contribution of LULUCF and use of market-based mechanisms under the Convention.

[4] The recommendations are given in full in the relevant sections of this report.

Annex

Documents and information used during the review

A. Reference documents

"UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties". Annex to decision 2/CP.17. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=4>.

"Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention". Annex to decision 23/CP.19. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/10a02.pdf#page=20>.

FCCC/ARR/2013/BGR. Report of the individual review of the annual submission of Bulgaria submitted in 2013. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/arr/bgr.pdf>.

FCCC/IDR.5/BGR. Report of the in-depth review of the fifth national communication of Bulgaria. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/idr/bgr05.pdf>.

Sixth national communication of Bulgaria. Available at <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/application/pdf/vi_nc_bulgaria_2013_22102014_final_-_resubmission.pdf>.

First biennial report of Bulgaria. Available at <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/application/pdf/vi_nc_bulgaria_2013_22102014_final_-_resubmission.pdf>.

Common tabular format tables of Bulgaria. Available at <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/submitted_biennial_reports/application/pdf/bgr_2014_v3.0_formatted.pdf>.

2013 GHG inventory submission of Bulgaria. Available at <http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/7383.php>.

2014 GHG inventory submission of Bulgaria. Available at <http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/8108.php>.

B. Additional information provided by the Party

Responses to questions during the review were received from Ms. Veneta Borikova, Head of International Emission Trading Department, Climate Change Policy Directorate, Ministry of Environment and Water, including additional material on updated policies and measures, greenhouse gas projections, the national registry and recent climate policy developments in Bulgaria. The following documents[1] were also provided by Bulgaria:

[1] Reproduced as received from the Party.

Ministry of Environment and Water. Republic of Bulgaria. 2012. *Third National Action Plan on Climate Change for the Period 2013–2020*. Available at <http://www.moew.government.bg/files/file/Climate/Climate_Change_Policy_Directorate/THIRD_NATIONAL_ACTION_PLAN.pdf>.

Climate Change Mitigation Act of Republic of Bulgaria. Available at <http://dv.parliament.bg/DVWeb/index.faces/>.

Projection model for the sixth national communication (2014 version).